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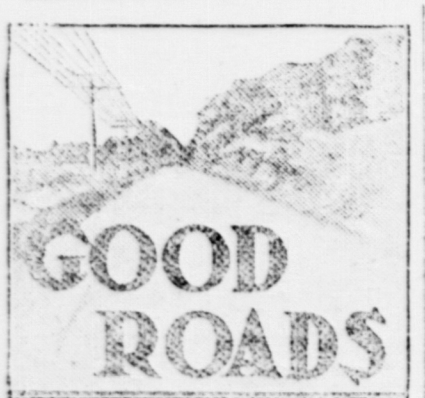
The Record.

Muhlenberg County
is rich in coal, iron, timber, potter's clay, etc., and the most inviting field in Kentucky for investment of capital and pluck.

VOL. XV, NO. 40.

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.



GOOD ROADS

GOOD ROADS ARE PRO. TABLE
Loss to Farmers in This Country Tractable to Bad Thoroughfares Is Inconceivable.

The subject of good roads is like the poor, it is always with us. Every season the topic recurs with painful insistence. Even in this enlightened age when inventive genius is doing everything that can be done to improve the conditions of the country, there are places where the roads are so seriously neglected that one can scarcely pass over them with a medium load.

The loss to the farmers in this country that can be traced directly to bad roads, is almost inconceivable, says Kimball's Dairyman. It is not the purpose to try to compute this account here. The expense of hauling, the waste of time in going for repairs or in doing other necessary errands are all increased by poor roads. These are conditions of economical importance but there is another side to the good road question that is of equal importance and that is the social effect.

The farm that is located on a well kept, well improved highway is always nearer town than the one whose road connecting it with the market is rough or poorly kept. The time will come when people will say they are 20 minutes from town rather than two miles from town. With the changes that are being made in meth-



Fine Example of Mammoth Road, Well Maintained.

ods of transportation changes will also be made in roads. There is sure to be an influence on the social life of a community that can be directly traced to these methods of highway improvement.

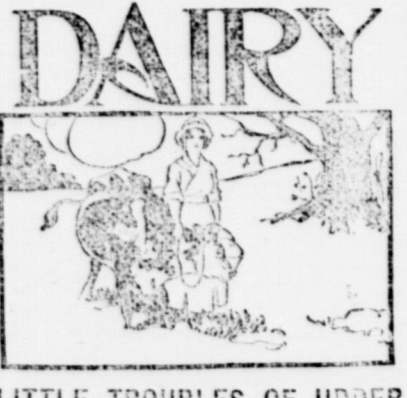
The home that is located on a well improved highway is always more attractive; it is worth more when put upon the real estate market and it is a more pleasant place to live because the social intercourse between the neighbors and the town which must always be a social center, is more free. There is less isolation and this is what makes life in the country really worth while. The farm home that is well improved, that is equipped as such homes may be now days, that is located on a highway which puts the town and town friends almost next door to you, leaves little to be desired.

There is still another point in connection with the good road, and that is the attractiveness of a well kept hard road bed. Who has not seen from the car window a long smooth road reaching out into the country bounded on all sides by green pastures or well kept fields passing over gentle hills and through shaded valleys leading ever onward? Such a road exerts an influence that is unmistakable, enticing the automobile enthusiast and the one who loves to be out of doors beckoning him to come out and speed over the hard, smooth, floorlike highway. On such a road every turn offers new enchantment. Every change of scene offers new blendings and adjustments of color or effect. Surely the well kept road is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Prevent Road Trouble.
Careful use of a drag on a dirt road that is already in reasonably good condition, will almost entirely prevent trouble from rats, mud holes or dust, and give good service at low cost.

Implement Does Much Good.
The road drag is a simple instrument, but when used at the proper time it does so much good that its results are unbelievable by those who are not acquainted with it.

Material Is Immaterial.
It does not matter if the road drag be made of a split log, a large bridge plank, or an old iron rail—either of these will do the good work.



DAIRY

LITTLE TROUBLES OF UDDER
Immense Amount of Worry, Work, and Loss Can Be Saved if Ailing Cow Is Isolated.

(By DR. A. S. ALEXANDER, Wisconsin Agricultural College.)
Dairyman would save themselves an immense amount of worry, work and loss if they instantly isolated a cow when anything is seen to be wrong with her udder. Infection from germs is present in nearly all cases of mammitis (garget) of the udder. The infection is often carried from the diseased cow to other cows by the milker's hands; or the infection spreads from stall floors and gutters contaminated by milk, or pus from a caked udder. The contents of a diseased udder should never be milked into the stall floor. The affected cow should be milked last, or by someone who does not milk the other cows. All milkers should be careful to wash their hands frequently and to keep their finger nails short and clean.

Stall floors should be kept clean, disinfected and adequately covered with fresh, clean bedding material. If cement stall floors are used, the rear third of each should be boarded over, else chronic congestion and garget may result from chilling or bruising of the udder.

"Beware of the nonsterilized milking tube. It carries infective matter and leads to loss of the quarter or udder. The milking tube is a most dangerous instrument unless cleaned by boiling for twenty minutes before use.

Lastly, remember that immediate, intelligent, persistent treatment must be given to the diseased udder; that the most good is accomplished in the first twenty-four hours of treatment; that delayed treatment usually proves futile, and that the cow should not be stabled or pastured with other cows before her udder has become perfectly sound.

MANNER OF DRYING UP COW

Better for Propriety and for Animal Herself to Have Resting Period of Few Weeks.

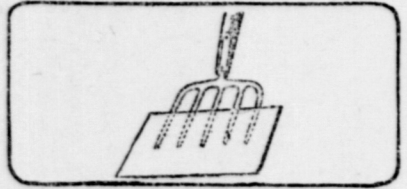
Some cows are such persistent milkers that it is next to impossible to dry them up even for a short time, says the Farmers' Digest. When a cow persists in milking from one lactation period to another, it is better to milk her then to take any chances on forcing her dry. There is much danger in injuring the cow's udder if she is forced dry and we have found it the safer plan to milk the animal from one lactation period to the next. Notwithstanding, it is better for the propriety and for the animal herself to have a resting period of six to eight weeks.

A careful observer will usually find that from eight to ten weeks before calving the cow will have a strong tendency to stop giving milk. If the milker takes advantage of this time, there is usually very little trouble in getting an animal dry but if she passes by this period, a persistent milker is difficult to dry up.

VERY HANDY STABLE SCRAPER

Implement May Be Made Out of Old Broken Stable Fork—Useful in Gathering Particles.

A very handy stable scraper may be made out of an old broken stable fork. Secure a board about five inches wide and about eight inches longer



Stable Scraper.

than the fork is wide. In one edge of the board bore as many holes as there are tines to the fork, running them in about three inches. One edge of the board is beveled. After the corners are beveled, throw out this scraper will be found handy in gathering up the finest particles.

Result of Good Care.

The dairy cow had a good start and foundation in the calf, and it makes no difference if she is good or bad, these qualities are due to some extent to the care and feed she received during her first year or so.

If you have a calf from a good cow and expect to build a good dairy cow from her you can almost surpass your expectations and astonish your neighbors by giving the calf a little extra care and attention before she has her first calf. The prospects of a good dairy cow can also be ruined in the calf.

Dairy Business Spreading.

The dairy business is reaching out into new territory every year. It knows no boundary and is just as well adapted to the north as the south. It is going farther south each season and also farther up into Canada.

TREAT POTATOES FOR SCAB

Corrosive Sublimite Solution and Bordeaux Mixture Applied to Seed Gave Excellent Results.

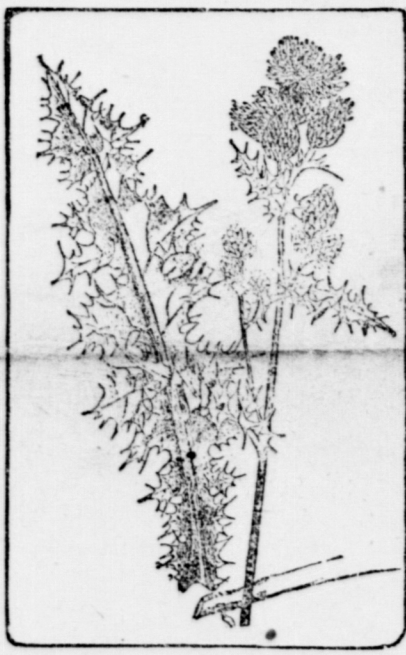
At a German experiment station, experiments with potato scab have been carried on for two years. Corrosive sublimite solution of 0.05 per cent., and Bordeaux mixture of two per cent., both applied to the seed potatoes for 1 1/2 hours, gave excellent and about equal results in the prevention of scab, as was also the case with Bordeaux mixture of two per cent., applied to two lots for three and fourteen hours, respectively, and with two lots treated with four kg. per acre (250 pounds per acre) of sulphur mixed with the soil, one lot having been also thoroughly rubbed with sulphur before planting. A peat mold dressing of 25 cm. depth appeared to give some protection against the development of scab, while a sand dressing of the same depth afforded none. On both the plots treated with soil dressing the next year's crops were found to be healthy.

KILL OUT CANADA THISTLES

Most Practical Way of Getting Rid of Patch Is to Cut Off All Leaves Below Surface.

In response to a query as to the best way of getting rid of a patch of Canada thistles the Wallace's Farmer makes the following reply:

Anything which keeps Canada thistle leaves from getting to the sunlight for two or three months during the growing season will give them a severe setback, and in some cases kill them. Putting a heavy coating of straw on the patch has in some cases proved successful, but in other cases the straw has become disarranged and the thistles have grown up



Canada Thistle.

through it. Really, the most practical way of getting rid of a small patch of Canada thistles is to go over it every week and cut off all leaves below the surface of the ground. If a conscientious job of this is done for the summer, the thistles will not bother much the next year, although it is best to keep an eye open for them and cut them off regularly. A careful job must be done, for if the leaves are allowed to grow very long in the sunshine enough energy will be stored up in the roots to hold the pest over for a considerable length of time.

TO KILL TENT CATERPILLARS

Single Spray of Arsenate of Lead When Insects Are Observed Would Stop Depredations.

If a grower is spraying his fruit trees faithfully with arsenate of lead from tent caterpillars, or the tents may be crushed with the gloved hand, when they can be reached, at a time when the caterpillars are inside; or burned by a torch at the end of a pole, twisted out of their place by means of a wire brush, attached to the end of a long pole. These remedies are effective only when the caterpillars are in their tents, early in the morning, or in sunny wet weather. A single spraying of arsenate of lead, when caterpillars are observed, would probably stop their depredations.

The forest tent caterpillars can be destroyed when they collect in bunches on the trunks of trees. Prune off and destroy the twigs holding the eggs.

Breeding Draft Horses.

The breeding of heavy draft horses is one of the most profitable branches of live stock farming. Few farmers realize the importance of sires in a draft horse, when put on the market, either in public or private sale. A horse that weighs less than 1,500 pounds is not considered a draft horse in any of the horse markets of the country, yet the mares kept on the ordinary farms are usually lighter than that. This accounts for the small, scrubby lot of horses that are constantly being put on the market at a loss to the breeder.

Care of Swine.

Two things which should be avoided with swine in cold weather are, first, do not let them sleep in or upon heating manure, because they become warm and then rush into the cold air, frequently contracting colds, coughs or severe pulmonary diseases that are sometimes fatal; second, bed them well in dry quarters where there is no draft of air blowing across them.



Horticultural News

TO GET BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

Soil Should Be Thoroughly Pulverized by Raking Over Until Fine and Mellow as is Possible.

To insure beautiful flowers, the soil should be spaded up to the depth of eight or ten inches, early. Nothing more need be done to it. Let it lie as it comes from the spade until, under the action of air, showers, and sunshine, the clods of earth are ready to crumble under the application of the hoe or rake. When you are ready to plant, the ground should be thoroughly pulverized by raking it over and over until it is fine and mellow as possible to make it. This is done to the best advantage with a sharp-toothed iron rake. The hoe can be used on whatever clods do not readily yield to the rake.

Whatever manure is used should be applied now and worked into the soil. Barnyard manure is best of all, so far



A Lovely Daisy Border.

as fertilizing elements are concerned, but it is open to the objection of containing so many weeds seeds that the work of weeding will be greatly increased by its use. An excellent substitute is fine bone meal, in the proportion of a half pound to each yard square of soil. If the soil is poor, a large quantity can be used. More can be applied at any time during the season if the plants do not seem to be making a satisfactory growth. The first application should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, but later application can be scattered over the surface and scratched into the soil with a weeding hook.

TRAINING TREES INTO SHAPE

More Advantageous Than Allowing It to Grow Wild and Then Chop and Saw Into Form Desired.

It is much better to train a tree the shape it is wanted than to allow it to grow wild, then chop and saw it into the desired shape. By proper pinching of buds and bending of limbs during the dormant season, if the sprouts starting from the body of the tree or along the main branches are pinched when they are three or four inches long they will ordinarily form fruit spurs, says Mirrer and Farmer. Aim to get more fruit buds near the body of the tree and along the larger limbs instead of the branches. As color is an important factor, care should be exercised to keep the top open so the rays of the sun can reach to every part at some portion of the day. To accomplish this it may be well to do some pruning when the tree is in full leaf; cutting ten or even 15 per cent. of the top away when the tree is in full leaf will cause no serious injury.

If the trees are carefully looked over about three times during the growing season, and the ends of those shoots that are growing too long are pinched off, the tree may be kept to the desired shape. But where a shoot has been overlooked it is better to cut it out when found than wait until winter. Negligence during the growing season is about the only logical reason for severe winter pruning.

Severe pruning while the tree is in a dormant state stimulates more rapid and abundant wood growth, about four fifths of which will grow where it is not wanted, necessitating yet more cutting the following season. Pinching and summer pruning stimulates the production of fruit buds, and tends toward better maturity of both buds and fruit. Plan to grow an abundance of fruit spurs well distributed over the whole tree.

Insecticide for Summer.

Arsenate of lead is the leading insecticide for summer use. The formula is as follows: Eight pounds of arsenate of lead; 50 gallons water or Bordeaux mixture. Arsenate of lead is in the form of a thick white paste, which dissolves readily in water. It adheres to the foliage for a long time, and does not "burn" the leaves. Per codding with apple worms and plum curculio, also for canker worm, tent caterpillar and all insects which eat the leaves.

Trees for Windbreaks.

A good hedge on the west and south of the paddocks and farmstead makes it more comfortable for stock and man. Willow, ash and Norway spruce make good quick-growing windbreaks. Elm, hackberry and amur evergreen, the spruce make slower-growing but longer-lived windbreaks.

Value of Apple Crop.

There are a little over two hundred million apple trees in the United States bearing and non-bearing age. The value of the crop amounts to eighty-three million dollars annually.

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In all departments prices will be found the lowest, and your visits will be highly appreciated.

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SHANNON, MERCER & CO.
DEPOY, KENTUCKY

COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

And For Three Summers Mrs. Vincent Was Unable to Attend to Any of Her Housework.

Pleasant Hill, N. C.—"I suffered for three summers," writes Mrs. Walter Vincent, of this town, "and the third and last time, was my worst. I had dreadful nervous headaches and prostration, and was scarcely able to walk about. Could not do any of my housework.

I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off.

I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I finally believe I would have died if I hadn't taken it.

After I began taking Cardui, I was greatly helped, and all three bottles relieved me entirely.

I fattened up, and grew so much stronger in three months, I felt like another person altogether."

Cardui is purely vegetable and gentle-acting. Its ingredients have a mild, tonic effect, on the womanly constitution.

Cardui makes for increased strength, improves the appetite, tones up the nervous system, and helps to make pale, sallow cheeks, fresh and rosy.

Cardui has helped more than a million weak women, during the past 50 years. It will surely do for you, what it has done for them. Try Cardui today.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

Entered at the Greenville, Ky., postoffice as second-class matter.

French women are demanding the ballot. In France the hand that rocks the cradle, having little to do, proposes to steer the ship of state.

With the women voting the way they do fewer men than ever will enjoy the distinction of having the barkeep call them by their first names.

However, the French surgeon who tells of the usefulness of the vermiform appendix need expect no applause from the considerable army of those who have had it cut out.

One of the earliest reports that came from Mexico concerning Huerta contained the assertion that he is stupid. Do developments there tend to confirm the reliability of first impressions?

CANADA'S CROPS OF spring wheat, fall wheat, oats and barley are all greater in 1913 than they were in 1912. Thus, Winnipeg will get some of the 1914 automobiles that might otherwise have gone to Wichita.

MOREAU, the French inventor who recently won the Bonnet prize for flying with his hands off the controls of his machine, has an interesting history. He is employed by a large printing house in Paris. Most of the money that he earns is devoted to aviation. His family and himself must content themselves with the bare means of subsistence. Despite his modest income he has done wonders in designing his automatically stable machine. It is to be hoped that the winning of Bonnet prize funds by Moreau will induce either the French government or wealthy French patrons of aviation to take an interest in him.

The Government Wants Dairymen.

The establishment of creameries on several irrigation projects of the Government during the past two years has proven so successful that there is widespread interest in dairying among the settlers. Unfortunately many of the settlers are without the necessary capital to purchase good dairy stock and for the time being are forced to continue the un-economic method of selling all their forage crops. A large number of these settlers are trying to operate more land than their means will permit, and with a view of engaging in dairying are desirous of subdividing their farms in order to get money for the purchase of stock. This has placed on the market a considerable area of land on several projects where nearly all of the Government land has been taken up. The prices and terms offered are more on the need for money than an actual value, and offer excellent opportunities for experienced dairy men to establish themselves in communities where the success of their enterprise is practically assured. There are numerous sections where good land suited for dairy farming can be had at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 per acre, with water ready for irrigation. On all these projects the markets for dairy products, beef and pork, are excellent and there is every indication of a continuance for an indefinite period. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that dairy farming in the West is the safest, surest, and in the long run the most profitable form of agriculture to engage in.

The Settlement Agent of the U. S. Reclamation Service at Chicago is furnishing information concerning

location, prices, and terms to all who are seeking homes in the West, but is especially desirous of interesting practical farmers with capital. Many of the projects contain a few Government farms available for homesteading, and literature describing them is also supplied. In view of the very high prices prevailing elsewhere for lands suitable for dairying, the western opportunities are regarded as exceedingly attractive.

Get your Thanksgiving dinner from Coombs' market, where the best will be provided.

Mr. V. A. Skipworth and family, of near Rosewood, have moved to town, and are occupying the Roark place, west side.

Coombs will have everything for that Thanksgiving dinner.

Movers are numerous on the streets now, several wagons passing through town almost every day, lately.

Indian summer is due right now, and we have prospects of a good one.

Celery, oysters, cranberries, dressed chicken, fresh meats, for Thanksgiving. At Coombs'.

The Powderly Band did much to enliven the crowd last Friday, leading the procession and rendering many fine numbers during the afternoon from the court house balcony.

Watch Coombs for Thanksgiving display of good things to eat.

Foreign Visitors to School Fair.

Among the visitors and guests of honor to the School Fair were Mrs. Sarah T. Hall, of Kirksville, Mo., whose many years' work here endears her to all our people; Miss Mary Scott, teacher of domestic science in Western Normal, Bowling Green; Prof. McHenry Rhoades, of Lexington, a native of Muhlenberg who has risen to the important position of supervisor of city schools of the state; Misses Opal Taylor and Gabe Robertson, of the Louisville graded schools; Miss Wood, of Russellville; Miss Bartlett, of Kirksville; a former teacher here; Mr. L. C. Hayden, of Henry county, a brother of Prof. C. C. Hayden, principal of the city schools; members of the faculties of the following schools: Dawson Springs, Earlington, Kirksville and Etkin.

Telephone Girls' Eyes.

There are in the United States about 125,000 telephone girls, whose average term of service is three years or less. The working hours are about 8 per diem: the average number of calls is about 140 per hour, running, "at the peak," to 225 or more. The operator sits facing a switchboard which is covered with numbers, each number having a small signal light that flashes on and off as the call is completed. When the person calling raises his receiver, a light flashes on the switchboard at "central," and this light continues to burn until the operator "plugs" the number and receives the call. She then plugs the number called for and this light burns until the called person raises his receiver from the hook. When the receivers are finally replaced on their hooks, both lights flash and burn until the operator removes the connecting plugs. To complete one call means four flashes of light. As the average number of calls is 140 per hour, with 225 or more during the rush hours, the operator's eyes are exposed to from 500 to 1,000 flashes of light every hour, resulting in fatigue to the eyes, to say nothing of the mental and physical strain under which the operator constantly works. The Bell system, in 1911, spent \$720, 953 for rest-rooms and lunch rooms for the operators, and it has secured sufficient air space and good illumination, yet, although only young and healthy girls are selected, the average length of service does not exceed three years. The symptoms of eye strain which the girls develop are headache, dullness, indigestion, exhaustion, nerve strain, insomnia, colds, and so forth. The two or three short years of telephone work possible to the girls, as well as nine-tenths of all suffering, is probably due to the constant near-range eye work, without proper protection for the eyes.

Mr. T. P. Sumner and wife are spending a few days in Louisville.

SCHOOL FAIR.

Muhlenberg's School Fair Doubles the First, and Greatest Ever in Kentucky.

Men, women and children, 10,000 strong, came through rain last Friday morning to the second Muhlenberg County School Fair here. Scores of decorated wagons, filled with school children in uniform carrying banners and waving pennants, singing, giving school plays, laughing and shouting, somewhat bedraggled by the elements, but not one bit cast down, rolled up waves of enthusiasm that swept everything before it, and made a day never to be forgotten. There was one impressive exception in the long line of wagons, and that was the one containing the pupils of Rice school: it was draped in black, and the occupants all wore mourning garb; its banner bore the words "Gone, but not forgotten." Their beloved teacher, Miss Mary Bell Fortner, had been called to higher duties a few weeks ago and her memory was thus appropriately honored.

A line of march was formed near the depot, and there were over 3,000 children in ranks, marching to the court house, where drills and marches were given by many of the schools. The showers ceased about 11 o'clock, and the streets were congested with people who were visiting the exhibits in the court house, the Y. M. C. A. building and the Hale storehouse, all of which were filled with examples of the work done by the school children of the county. Manual training, domestic science, needlework, drawing, clay modeling, etc., all comparatively new branches of study, were shown to advantage in thousands of items of excellence, and drew the highest praise from every looker.

The most notable and commendable section of the parade was that of the Bivins school, Mr. Elgin Carey, teacher, the day pupils being followed by a score of elderly men, who are attending a night school, Mr. Carey teaching these men two hours on two nights each week. This service is entirely voluntary and free, and is the first and only school of the kind in the county. His work and the men have the deepest interest and best wishes of everyone in the county.

There were many visitors from over the State, who had learned of our wonderful success in our first Fair last year, and who came to see the second, and every one was much pleased. Prof. McHenry Rhoades, who has charge of the High School work of the State, and who has visited every Fair held, declared this by far the largest and best he had seen, and so far as he knew, was the greatest ever held in the whole country.

There were about two hundred prizes distributed, every school winning in some branch; a list of the prizes and winners will be given next week, as the Secretary has not yet been able to compile the matter. County Superintendent Shaver, Prof. C. C. Hayden and his assistants on the committee, every county teacher and pupil, and the hundreds of enthusiastic parents and patrons, have all combined to make the School Fair a success beyond the hopes of any, and each one deserves the highest praise.

Mrs. Alice Coffman, of Central City, visited Mrs. H. C. McCracken the latter part of the week.

King, the drag man, a fare who has risen to international fame, and is the most prominent "Good Road" figure in America, is to be here on Saturday, November 29, to lecture and demonstrate his drag. Everybody urged to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jenkins are in Louisville for a few days.

Miss Lillian Whitmer, of Earles, was a week end visitor of Miss Ella McCracken.

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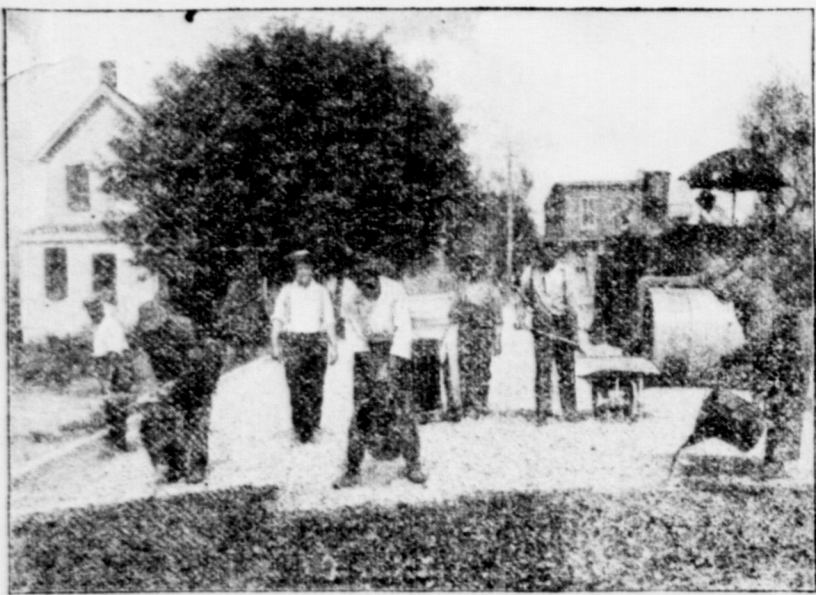
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FRIDAY, NOV. 14

One big "Good Roads" day for Muhlenberg County, when willing volunteers should do needed work on our highways, and put them in shape to withstand the ravages of winter weather.

I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.

NORTH BOUND	
127 Louisville Express	11:25 am
107 Cincinnati Express	1:24 pm
101 Louisville Limited	3:25 am
136 Central City accommodation	7:15 pm
SOUTH BOUND	
135 Paducah and Cairo accom.	5:15 am
121 Fulton accommodation	12:45 pm
101 New Orleans special	5:40 pm
103 N. O. spec. (Louisville pass. only)	1:27 am
Nov. 2, 1913. W. G. CRAWFORD, Agt.	

Local Mention.

We had the 10,000 people to the School fair, all right, and then some.

Mrs. H. L. Shelton, of South Carrollton, was an interested visitor to the School Fair.

Eggs are selling at 75 cents per dozen in New York, but you cannot buy one here at any price.

Dr. Paul S. Powell, of Drakesboro, was here to the School Fair and visiting friends last Friday.

Buck Kilby says that for frank and effective publicity nothing beats the present fashions in women's gowns.

Last Saturday was pay day at the mines in the county, and merchants everywhere shared in the distribution of funds.

The court house clock has been out of commission for about a month, and many people are inconvenienced thereby.

The open season for quails starts Saturday, and it is likely that there will be a large number of hunters in the field opening day.

Dr. J. R. Wilson will occupy the pulpit at the Methodist church next Sunday morning, and everyone is invited to attend the service.

With more than 3,000 school children in line of march, the Muhlenberg School Fair last Friday was the greatest ever, even if it did rain.

Better get and carry that hunting license with you, or you are almost sure to be turned up by some one, and your sport will then cost you extra.

Mr. Hamner McCracken, of the mechanical force of The Record, who has been at his home near Sacramento for three weeks, returned Saturday.

Mr. C. W. Curd, of Bowling Green, representing the Bowling Green Business College, was here the first of the week, and had promise of some pupils soon.

Mrs. Sarah T. Hall, of Kirksville, Mo., and Miss Lillie T. Hall, of Atlanta, are guests of Mrs. C. M. Martin, and enjoying a visit of a few days here with oldtime friends.

Mr. Chas. E. Martin and Mr. J. P. Morgan received their new 1914 Hupmobile cars Monday; these are the first cars of this kind here, and they are making a very pleasing impression on everyone.

Evangelistic Services.

The Evangelistic Services at the Baptist Church will begin on Monday evening, Nov. 17. Services will be held at 3:00 P. M. and 7 P. M. every day. The pastor will be assisted by Dr. L. W. Doolan, of Bowling Green, Ky. Dr. Doolan is one of the most popular and one of the most successful preachers among us. He is a man of broad culture, has a winning personality and is a gospel preacher of great power. In spite of his pressing pastoral duties at Bowling Green he finds time for a good many Evangelistic meetings and the Lord has richly blessed his labors wherever he has gone.

We desire to extend the most cordial and hearty invitation to all the people of Greenville and vicinity to attend these meetings and enjoy with us the spiritual refreshings which we trust the Lord will give us. The people of the other churches in Greenville have been especially kind to help us in the past and we trust that we may have the same cooperation during these services.

A very special and urgent invitation is extended to the unsaved to attend these meetings and to pray with us that the Lord may open the way unto their hearts for his saving grace.

Call No. 82 for fresh pork and beef, Wednesdays and Saturdays; free delivery.

Read George Fitch on "Good Roads," found elsewhere in this issue. It is quite up to his usual high standard, and should be read by everyone.

Birthday Anniversary.

Col. Jim Bartlett, of Evansville, and Col. Harry Bridges, of Louisville, arrived to day to help Col. R. C. Duncan celebrate his birthday. There is a dispute about the number of the birthday anniversaries, Col. Bridges stating positively that it is Col. Duncan's seventy-third anniversary. He says he speaks from a personal knowledge. At any rate none of the gentlemen look the part, so far as age is concerned.

The above is from the Bowling Green Messenger of the 6th inst. Mr. Duncan is well known here, where he lived many years, and Mr. Bridges has many relatives and friends in the county. They are both very young men in spirit and good cheer, though rich in wisdom and experience.

For Information and Guidance of Bankers of the 2nd Internal Revenue District of Kentucky.

Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies and other banking institutions receiving deposits of money are not required under the Treasury Regulations (part 2) approved Oct. 31, 1913, to withhold at the source the normal income tax of one per cent on the interest paid, or accruing to depositors, whether on open accounts or on Certificates of Deposit; but all such interest, whether paid or accrued and not paid, must be included in his tax return by the person or persons entitled to receive such interest, whether on open accounts or on Certificates of Deposit.

You are further advised that the income derived from the interest upon the obligations of a State, County, City or any other political subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions, is not subject to the Income Tax, and a certificate of ownership in connection with the coupons or registered interest orders for such interest will not be required.

The interest coupons should clearly show on their face whether they are issued by the United States or any political subdivision thereof. If, however, they do not clearly show this, then of course an ownership certificate should be required. Such certificates will be furnished you upon application.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH T. GRIFFIN, Collector.

We have been getting fidgets and fidgets right along now for some days.

Persimmons and possums are now quite ripe.

The Bowling Green Nursery representative made heavy deliveries of stock of all kinds to farmers hereabouts the first of the week.

Call No. 82 for fresh beef and pork; delivery daily.

GOOD ROADS.

By George Fitch.

Good roads are a fact in about four American States, and a subject of discussion in four-six others.

A good road is a road which has only two dimensions—length and breadth. A bad road has three—length, breadth and depth. When a bad road has thawed out in the spring and has been rained on twenty-four hours a day for about three weeks it is navigable for canal boats and small stern wheel steamers.

In fact, all that a black dirt road needs in April to make it a useful link in our great national waterway system is locks. In portions of Illinois and Iowa the use of stilts and life preservers among rural mail carriers in the spring is alarmingly prevalent.

A good road is merely a roof over a bad road. When an enterprising State has decided to pull itself out of the mud it roofs over its mud roads with tar and gravel or macadam, and the farmers come to town in wet weather just as carelessly as if they were Noah and didn't care how much it rained.

Good roads were invented about 2,000 years ago by Caesar. Some of his roads are still being used in France the roads are so good that the country cannot be seen for the dust raised by automobiles, and the humble peasant is getting rich posing for tourists at one franc per

exposure.

In England the roads are smooth as floors and aged men sweep them every morning. This should fill this country with shame, except for the fact that aged men in America do not have to sweep roads for a living.

Good roads are useful because they enable the farmer to market his hogs when they are ripe instead of when roads are not navigable by a wagon which isn't fitted with bludge wheels and propellers. But they are useful also because they enable the tired man to climb into a nervous automobile and commune with nature far, far away from cabarets and pictures of September moré.

Some farmers speak of good roads with scorn for this reason and insist that they do not want the city ambling past their farm at the rate of sixty miles an hour. This is short-sighted. After the city man has worn long, hot holes in the country atmosphere for a few years he knows enough about it to buy a farm and settle down when he has worn out. And this enables the farmer to sell the said farm and come to the city.

The world is full of give and take, and the farmer who does not give the city man a chance to breathe country air flavored with real estate will never have a chance to take \$300 an acre from him for a nicely equipped farm with all modern improvements, including a 1913 almanac.

Bruce Fentress Killed by Train.

Bruce, the 18 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fentress, of South Carrollton, was struck by the north-bound O. & N. passenger train at Cleaton last Sunday evening about 5:30 o'clock and suffered injuries from which he died at noon Tuesday, never having regained consciousness. He and Duncan Morgan walked from South Carrollton to Cleaton Sunday afternoon to visit some young ladies, and did not give themselves sufficient time to reach the station to take the train back home. Both were running up the track toward the station, and the three tracks confused Fentress, who was running on the main line track, thinking he was either between the tracks or on a switch. He called to Morgan, who was on the switch, telling him to come over on the other track, but the shout of his companion warning Fentress of his danger came too late, though Fentress realized his danger just before the train reached him, and attempted to jump, just as the engine struck him. One leg was broken, but the serious injury was to his head, the skull being penetrated, and the boy never regained consciousness. Bruce Fentress was known all over the county, and there was no more popular young man anywhere. He had operated a garage for some time in Central City, and was an expert driver and mechanic. He was quiet, obliging, industrious, and his many excellent traits made close friends with all who knew him. His father and mother have the most sincere sympathy of everyone in the loss of their only child.

Read Kipp to Be Here November 29.

The fiscal court has made a contract with Mr. D. Ward King, the man who conceived the split log drag to lecture and demonstrate to the people of this county on Saturday, November 29, and he will be here that day hoping to meet hundreds of Muhlenberg's citizens. Mr. King is without doubt the leading good roads apostle of America, and has been in the work for a quarter of a century, talking to and working with millions of people. The people of the county should appreciate

CATARRH OF THE THROAT

Is Liable to Produce Catarrhal Deafness

CLARENCE DOWMAN.



A Case of Catarrhal Deafness.

Mrs. Wm. Dowman, R. F. D. 1, Coon Rapids, Iowa, writes:

"Some time ago I wrote you about my little boy, Clarence, five years of age. He was troubled with his ears. They were very sensitive to the touch, and he was quite deaf at times. He seemed to be worse after catching cold. I had taken him to doctors, but they did not seem to be able to relieve him, and I was very much afraid he would lose his hearing entirely. He was getting more deaf every day.

"I wrote to you for advice, and you prescribed Peruna. I began giving it to him, and can now say that he is entirely cured. He is now well and hearty and can hear perfectly."

Catarrh Causes Many Diseases.

Many diseases are caused by taking cold. A cold is very likely to settle in the nose, causing nasal catarrh. It may settle in the upper part of the throat, called the nasal pharyngeal space. In this space are two little tubes called eustachian tubes, that lead to the middle ear.

If the catarrh settles in the pharyngeal space it may follow the mucous membrane through the eustachian tubes into the middle ear. If it does it will cause noises in the ear, and later on be sure to cause deafness.

Catarrh of the throat may follow the eustachian tubes up into the middle ear without causing much concern on the part of the patient. The par-

tal loss of hearing is apt to be overlooked. A person may lose half his hearing before he knows it.

For instance, suppose a man can hear his watch four feet from the ear. If he loses his hearing to the extent that he can only hear the tick of his watch two feet from the ear he may not suspect it at all. His hearing is good enough for ordinary purposes. He goes on without the slightest suspicion that he is losing his hearing. He may have ringing in the ear, or cracking and snapping sounds in the ear, or a feeling of pressure in the ear, but he is not aware that he is losing his hearing.

Testing the Hearing.

It is a good thing to test your hearing with a watch. First hold the watch against your ear, then move it gradually away from the ear and see how far away from the watch you can actually hear it tick. Try it on the other side and see if both ears are alike. If you find that you are unable to hear the watch on both sides alike and at a distance of four feet from the ear, you may know that deafness has already begun. You should begin taking Peruna at once. Gargle the throat with cold, strong salt water, as directed in the "Tills of Life," sent free by Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio. Persist in this treatment until a cure is effected.

The Best Way to Gargle.

Sometimes catarrh of the nasal pharyngeal space will cause an accumulation of secretions in the throat, that completely fill the space. Unless these secretions are promptly removed by frequent gargling with Peruna may be formed. Once formed the polyp or adenoids, as they are sometimes called, will require a long time with the gargling to remove. Gargling according to the proper method will sometimes remove polyp or adenoids, and no surgical operation is required.

In order to understand exactly what is meant by proper gargling send for a free copy of the "Tills of Life." During the whole course of gargling Peruna must be taken according to directions on the bottle.

People who object to liquid medicines can now obtain Peruna Tablets.

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To make cartridges noted for straight-shooting—hard-hitting—sure-fire. To attain unerring accuracy without impairing gun accuracy. To make for each kind of arm the cartridge it requires to shoot its best—and to keep shooting its best.

There is a Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Company cartridge for your rifle—your pistol. Every Remington-Union cartridge is tested in the arm for which it is made. Our Guarantee is behind these cartridges—and behind any standard arm, to the full extent of the maker's own guarantee, when these cartridges are used. Shoot the cartridges that shoot straight. Shoot the cartridges that keep your gun shooting straight. Shoot Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

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ORCHARD GLEANINGS

USE FOR ALL WASTE FRUIT

Apples and Pears That Drop From Trees and Cannot Be Sold Should Be Made Into Cider.

Apples and pears that drop from the trees and cannot be sold, should be made into cider or dried. A double-cage cider mill of four or six barrels per day, may be had for \$18, and a small mill for family use for ten dollars. A cook stove fruit drier may be had for five dollars. Evaporated peaches, cherries, raspberries, apples, pears and blackberries may be put up for family use or made into salable products. There is a steady demand for evaporated fruit during the winter months. In most every neighborhood a profitable business could be established that would not only prove profitable to the owner, but would give employment to the boys and girls of the vicinity.

In a trip through the fruit belt of an adjoining state, taken recently, I found a number of such establishments. I was told that the business was not only fairly remunerative to the owner, but was a means of bringing in more and better help in the community where they were located. Sweet potatoes, winter squash, pumpkins are now being packed in large quantities and find a ready sale.

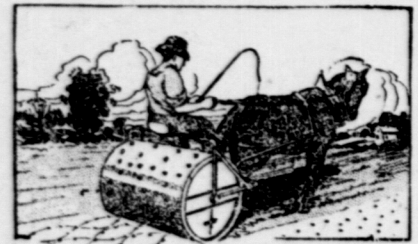
In the commercial packing houses the apple parings are made into jelly and the peach stones cracked, the kernels ground and made into various medicines; the stones are ground, and sold for packing purposes.

If the fallen fruit can not be put up the pigs should be turned into the orchard, and many insects would also be destroyed. One peck of sliced apples, mixed with two quarts of wheat bran, may be fed to the cow twice a day. The apples should not be fed whole as there is danger of choking.

SEEDING MACHINE IS NOVEL

Seeds Planted Either in Squares or Triangles—Of Much Advantage to Florists.

A new method of planting seeds has just been invented which is very interesting on account of the perfectly regular geometrical figures in which it will plant single seeds. Such a machine should be of great advantage to gardeners, and particularly to florists, says the Popular Mechanics. The spe-



Seeding Machine.

cial machine illustrated is designed to plant the seeds either in squares or in triangles, though it could easily be modified to plant them in circles, hexagons, rectangles, or any other desired forms.

BEAUTY OF THE HYDRANGEAS

Considered Best Late Flowering and Hardy Shrub—Easy of Culture and Attractive.

(By C. M. SCHULTZ.) It is likely that if a vote were to be taken for the best late flowering hardy shrub the honor would fall to the Hydrangea.

While there are shrubs that I like better, this one seems to suit the masses. It has the merit of extreme hardiness, easy culture, great floriferousness, late blooming and persistency.

Its flowers lose their early whiteness as the season advances, but in their pinky-brown stage they are not without attractiveness.

In planting the Hydrangea, I would never advise using it singly. It is vastly more effective when grouped. By this means we secure for it a strength and dignity which single specimens never have. Planted thickly it produces a grand effect.

The enormous heads of the bloom have considerable weight, but they cause the branches to take a graceful curve, and seldom if ever need supporting.

Those who are in search of a plant that will grow in almost any soil and under almost any condition, and is equally beautiful in the south and the north, will find the Hydrangea the very thing they are looking for.

Manure Is Money.

Manure is money. There is no discounting the conclusion, and any landowner who doesn't believe it by the way he robs his soil is making a great mistake that will soon stare him in the face. All soil is depleted sooner or later, and that farm comes to the turn soonest to which nothing is given back.

Preserve Cut Flowers.

Cut flowers may be preserved for an unusually long time if a little salt-peter or carbonate of soda is added to the water. Salt also helps to keep them fresh.

RAISE GEESE ON FARM

Vacant Places Unfit for Cultivation Quite Suitable.

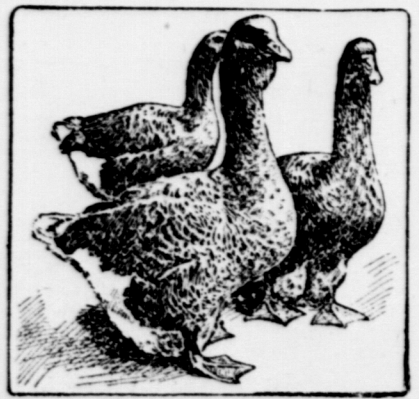
Fowls Occupy Same Place Among Poultry That Sheep Do Among Live Stock and If Given Care Are Profitable in Proportion.

Contrary to common belief, geese mature just as rapidly away from streams or ponds as near them. A generous supply of fresh drinking water is all that is required. There are many places on a farm worthless for cultivation that could be used with excellent results for geese raising.

The cost of food for geese is proportionately small in comparison with other birds bred for market. A goose on range will eat grass, insects and other animal and vegetable matter found in the fields.

Geese occupy the same place among poultry that sheep do among live stock and if given proper care are as profitable in proportion, says a writer in the Baltimore American. It is just as necessary to pluck the feathers from a goose as to shear the wool from the sheep, and the product has a great demand. The feathers may be picked four times during the summer, and each goose of the larger breeds will yield about two pounds of fine, soft, downy feathers.

For the best results I feed my geese an egg-producing food, consisting of four measures of wheat bran, two



An Excellent Trio.

measures of shorts, one measure of beef scrap, one measure of oil meal and one-half measure of sharp sand. I give them a small quantity of this food twice daily and allow them free range. I do not allow my geese to hatch their own eggs, because they are so clumsy that they break them, besides I wish to keep them laying all the time.

Though more geese were raised last year than ever before, yet the markets are not oversupplied, and the demand is growing all the time. Geese mature very rapidly and attain an enormous size.

The young are hardy and easy to raise. After they are five days old they should be left to find their own feed on the range and require no care except shelter during severe rainstorms and at night until feathered out. They live to be very old. Some breeders report them living and doing well at twenty years of age. Another important fact about them is that they are not susceptible to disease, this in contrast to most poultry.

HOW YOUNG CHICKS ARE FED

Wisconsin Expert Gives Method Employed at the University in Caring for Little Fellows.

"For the first 10 to 14 days, we feed the chicks at the university farm a little commercial chick feed, which is thrown into a fairly deep litter of hay chaff three or four times a day," writes Prof. J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in reply to a question regarding the feeding of young chicks.

"In the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon," says Professor Halpin, "we feed a little mash made up of equal parts of coarse ground corn, wheat bran, wheat middlings, and rolled oats. Once a day we mix a raw egg in with this mash, one egg for about each 50 chicks. As they get older, we gradually increase the amount of raw egg, adding enough water or, better still, milk to keep the mash from being sticky and soggy. As fast as they learn to eat it, we mix more and more wheat and cracked corn into the chick feed, so that by the time they are three weeks old they are eating cracked corn and wheat entirely. From the start we give access to dry mash made up at first like the wet mash, except that the rolled oats is omitted after the second week.

"Fine sand on the brooder floor, covered with short cut alfalfa hay, is ideal. Ground bone in little hoppers, so the chicks can help themselves, is also good. A few drops of potassium permanganate stock solution, just enough to turn the water red, or just enough Zenoleum to turn the water whitish, may be put into the drinking water."

Watch the Chicks.

Keep close watch of the little chicks during this hot weather and see that they are not troubled with head lice, especially those that run with the hen.

Protect the Eggs.

The steady rays of the sun will soon cook an egg these days. A canvas cover for the egg basket or crate on the way to town makes a big difference.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

WHO SHALL DRAG THE ROADS?

Somewhere Between Two Extremities of Opinion Lies Ultimate Solution of Vexed Problem.

There is a serious difference of opinion among authorities as to whether or not the responsibility for dragging roads rests solely upon the farmer's shoulders. Here, for instance, is one of the three members of the recently appointed state highway commission of Iowa declaring: "Take the road work out of the farmer's hands. It is not fair to the farmer to make him work on the roads. Now, I am a farmer myself. I pay my road taxes in money. There is no reason why a farmer should not cut and work on the roads any more than should a banker. Then, too, road making is becoming too much of a business to let anybody and everybody practice it. One man should have supervision of the road work." And here, on the other hand, is one of the leading newspapers of the same state, a long and ardent champion of good roads, declaring:

"Guthrie county men dragged a highway across the country in an hour and a half the other day. The dragging had been arranged for and was pulled off on schedule. It reminds of a story told by Jim Fisk, one of the early magnates and millionaires. He was the son of a shrewd old New England farmer. One day the old man told Jim that if he would clean the stables well he would pay him a gold dollar for the service. Jim, with the golden reward in sight, tugged and strained and finished the stable on time. His father gave him the dollar. Then he said: 'James, if you can clean the stables one day for a dollar, you can clean them every day as a duty.' And thereafter James cleaned out the stables."

"If Guthrie county, and other counties, can drag the principal highways of the county in an hour and a half with a burrah and to show what can be done, they can drag the principal roads after a rain as a duty. An arrangement so successful as this should suggest a permanent system. The gratification with which those road draggers turned to survey their completed work ought to teach them that



Beautiful Country Road in Southern Illinois.

a good road is a joy forever. If it is worth making as an object lesson, it is worth maintaining for everyday use."

Somewhere between the two extremes of opinion (turning the work over to experts and making the farmer do it all by himself) lies the ultimate and the satisfactory solution of the vexatious problem, says the Iowa Homestead. There is no denying that road making has become as much of a science and a profession as farming itself, or teaching school, or running a bank or piloting a locomotive. Why, then, should the farmer be expected to be the sole and only road maker and repairer, any more than the school teacher or the rural mail carrier? Yet, on the other hand, the farmer has the first-hand, direct information of what roads need most to be made or repaired. He travels them most frequently; he should assist in bringing them to that state of permanency which will minimize his own troubles en route between farm and town.

In the last analysis, successful road making depends upon harmonious cooperation between individuals and county, state and national authorities. We may not have reached the stage when state aid to the extent of many millions of dollars is advisable, but we certainly have reached the stage when the burden should be taken from the unsupported shoulders of the farmer, where it has rested all too long. The farmer is perfectly willing to do his share; he simply objects to a hoglike policy which makes his share all the work and none of the credit or reward.

Good Lawn Mixture.

Forty pounds of blue grass, three pounds of white clover and three pounds of solid red top make a good lawn mixture. The white clover and red top grow quickly and are gradually crowded out by the blue grass, which makes a much better lawn. Be sure that the lawn is finely raked and the soil is in the very finest condition of tilth before sowing any seed.

Our Name

has been before the public for 30 years, most of the time right on the spot where we are now located.

Our Aim

constantly has been to sell the best goods in our lines, at the most reasonable prices. Our services are of the highest grade, our wares the best, and our equipment compares with the best of the larger cities. We endeavor constantly to increase our usefulness.

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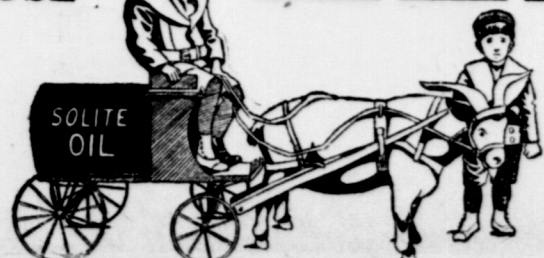


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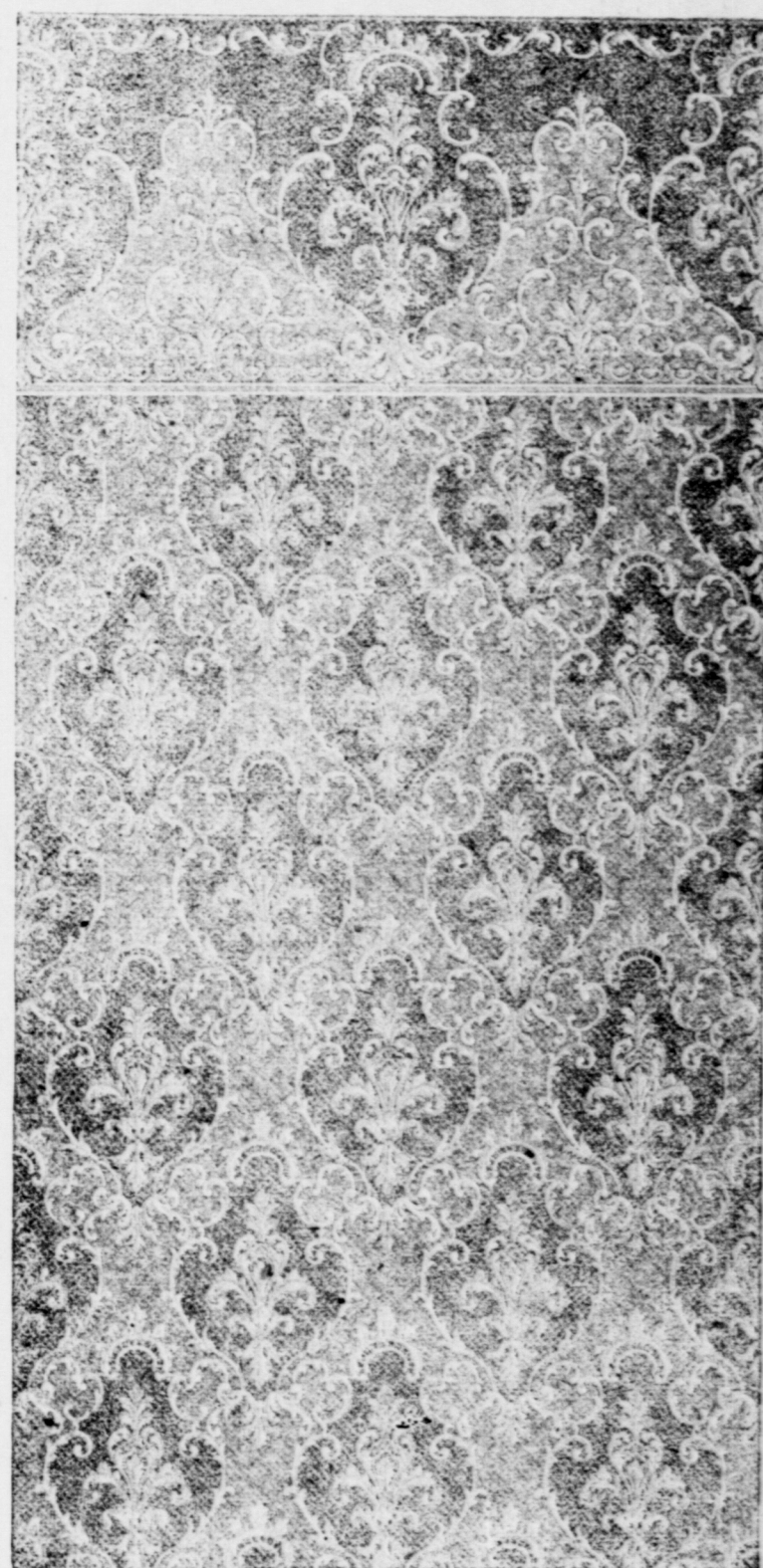
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